ity, applied to physiology his surgical skill, and his success in autopiastic opera-tions, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and to illustrate its analogy

with some of the phenomena of life. The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk sep-arately. Dr. Lorenzoy Carmo's design was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck

The heads of the two criminals fell with

in a few, minutes of each other into the same basket—first that of Carines, then that of Aveiro. Immediately after this second

execution a compression was effected by a

execution a compression was effected by a pupil of Dr. Lorenzo on the carotid arteries of one of the heads so as to stop the hemorrage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared, and Dr. Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section and kept in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile was applied to the base of the neck and on the breast.—

Under this influence, as in former experi-

ments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. The blood which penetrs

ted in abundance through the surface of the scar threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr. Lorenzo had recourse so thrachestomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The

ead was fastened to the body by stitche

and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time this appearance of life could thus be artifi-

His astonishment was great when he saw

that at the end of two hours not only did respirations still continued under the influ-

nce of the electric current, but that circu

lation had even resumed a certain regulari

ty. The pulse beat feebly but sensibly. The

was evident to the astonishment of every

one that a process of cicatrization had com

later signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs, till then deprived of motion. At this moment

the director of the prison, arriving for the

first time in the experiment room, observed

that by a singular mistake due to the haste

been taken for that of Averio, and had ap

plied to the body of the latter. The experi

ment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later the respiratory movements repro-

duced themselves, and electricity was sup-pressed. Dr. Lorenzo Carmo and his assis-

tants were stupefied, frightened at a result

so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands, had restored life a

in view a simple physiological experiment, employed all his skill to continue this work,

which science, aided against expectation by nature, had so singularly commenced. He

assisted the process of cicatrization, which

progressed under the most favorable condi-

ions. By means of an esophagian probe

At the end of about three

the cicatrization was complete, and motion though still difficult, became more and more

months and a half, Aviero Carines was able

to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck, and a feebleness to the

limbs. - Annales de la Chirugie Etrangere.

Robe that was Given to a Vonne Jer-

A young man from New Jersey, named

ecame very confidential, and a conversa-

tion sprang up between them during which

the delighted Mulford was informed that she had buried her husband only the

week before; that she was on her way to

hiladelphia, and that her uncle would join

her in Springfield. She seemed auxious not

o miss the next station, and leaned over

Mulford several times to look out of the window. When Springfield was reached at

last, she pointed out an old gentleman who

she said was the expected uncle, and asked the young man to hold her babe while she helped him on the train. Mulford took the

young one and she departed on her pious

nission. The train started but she did not

return. Mulford felt for his watch and wal-

let, and found them gone also. He then uncovered the inlant, and found a huge In-dia rubber doll. Moral—beware of gay

Growth of Population.

At the taking of the last census, 4860, the

opulation of the United States was 31,443,-

sus Bureau that in 1870 the country would contain 42,328,432; in 1880 a population of

57,450,241; in 1800 a population of 77,266,-989; and in 1900 the vast aggregate of 100,-

Were the whole country populated

Massachusetts is, it would have within its

borders no less than 519,000,000 souls. El-kanah Watson, Benjamin Franklin's friend, made out a table of estimated population

for every decade up to 1909, and his esti-mates have thus far held good. Hepredicted

On dit, that there is a plan on fact to en

leavor to induce the Central Georgia Rail

oad to unite with the Savannah and Charl-

from "Millen," on the Central, to "Union

Crossing," on the Savannah road, with the

view of creating a diversion of the South-

western passenger travel, now going North

The distances are as follows: From Macon

eston, Florence and Wilmington, to Weldon

is 608 miles, while from Macon, via Augus

ta Columbia and Charlotte, to Weldon, in

A writer in the Scientific American ha

the following concerning the effect of the

"The scouts, guides, and hunters all agree

n stating that on the Plains as far back as

their experience goes, little or no rains have

fallen during the summer, but the experi-ence of last summer and this one is that we have sufficient rain for farming purposes.

and the erop of hay and other produce raised here now attests it. The hunters

with whom I conversed all agree in stating that the rains only fall inside a belt across the Plains of fifty miles in width, of which

the railroad track is the centre; that when

they go beyond the belt the grass is red crisped and burnt-looking, while all vege tation inside is luxuriant. Has the iron o

the rails or the upturned ground the credit

A recently appointed postmistress on the

the Department with the following foot

under my pillow, expecting at break-o'-day the Indians would come for my scalp, but all of this has not been half so harassing to my mind as the making out of this quarterly

sins sends in her first quarterly report to

upper lines, to this great Sea

Georgia, via Millen, Union Cross

Plains; do all of bottom

of the change?

eston Railroad in a short-line of 66 miles

that in 1900 our population would be a round hundred millions.

New Railroad Project.

The Charleston Courier says:

And it was then estimated by the cen-

young widows on railroad trains

seyman on Long Island.

whose right to exist the law had for-

of the operation, the head of Carines

ced on the lips of the section. A little

operiment was continued without inter-ission. At the end of sixty-two hours it

cially maintained.

if possible, to unite the he after decapitation.

Vol. XXXV.

M. S. LITTLEFIELD,

TERMS-CASH IN ADVANCE.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The Kitchen Garden.

ared over the plants only at night.

paily paper, 1 year......\$10 00

ration of the subscription.

cat higher than the regular rates.

an ordinary advertisements.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

# Weekly Standard RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION mal with a multiplicity of cures, without regard to anything except the fact that something is the matter. We trust farmers

" 6 copies 1 year...... 12 0 To those who get up clubs of six or more sub ribers, one copy, gratis, will be turnished. A cross M mark on the paper indicates the ex-RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Liberal deduction, by special contract, to large RED WATER IN SHEEP .- After providing SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher For advertisements inserted irregularly, 25 per ent. higher than usual rates will be charged. No paper in the South has a tvertising facilities M. S. LITTLEFIELD

ITCH IN HORSES.-A correspondent ASPARAGUS.-If the beds are not already covered, put on coarse manure or litter of Ray BARR.-Transplant if new beds are needed and the ground is open, rather than wait until spring. Cut up old roots so as to have an eye or bud to each piece, and put and in a short time the horse was covered with a fine coat of new hair."

Roots,—Parsnips, salsify, and horse-radish being perfectly hard a portion of the crop is left in the ground until spring COLD-FRAMES.—The plants in these are gore apt to be injured by too much heat han by two great cold. The object is to mixed with salt and ashes, and given ounc domestic animals will be thus benefitted keep them perfectly dormant and safe from

siary by alternations of freezing and thawinterfering in a horse who is turned out in the front feet, the shoe should be applied to During this month the sashes are refit closely on the inside, and the nails, applied around the toe and to the outside. In CELERY.-Store for winter in trenches some instances a small piece of leather plafoot wide, and of a depth equal to the ced betwixt the sole and the shoe, and alheight of the plant. The roots are set in closely without any earth packing. When add enough to injure the plants cover with lowed to project outwards, has a very good effect in preventing interfering. MOLASSES FOR SORE TEATS ON COWS .-

CABBAGES. - Select a place from which eater will drain off, plow away a couple of errows, set the cabbages on the ground,

heads down and roots up, and then throw the earth towards them with a plow, finishwith the spade. The earth should be rom four to six inches over the head. Cabages should not be buried in this way be-

a straw, but not enough to smother them or cause decay. CLEAR CP.—Dispose of all sorts of rubbish and do every job that will take an hour's

SPINACH SPROUTS .- Where the winters

are severe, these will need a covering of hay

MANURE.-This is the key to success in e garden, and every leak and waste of ntilizing material should be stopped. A and generally wasted manure. Have the houses so arranged that there shall be

Son.-Spade or plow up stiff soils, and ave them rough or in ridges, that they may be well exposed to the action of the ements. Prepare a supply of soils to be sed in hot beds and place it under a shed in a heap covered with boards or sod. A ight loam, with one third fine manure is If the soil is disposed to be stiff, add

## Orchard and Nursery.

FRUIT .- Keep at an uniform and low erature. Do not close the fruit cellar atil the cold without makes it necessary prevent freezing. Where there is much the changes which accompany ripencenerate an appreciable amount of heat, ing frequently. The cooler fruit can opt, the more will its ripening be retar-By proper management pears, which warm room would come into eating in mber, may be kept until February.

ples. It is much better to assort carefully, and work up all poor fruit by itself for vinegar. If the pulp is allowed to remain a few ays before pressing, the cider will have a ighercolor and finer flavor. Use new or thoroughly clean barrels, and observe the great cleanline-s at every step of the pro-

PLANTING. - Do not be tempted to set out ees in partly frozen soil, or where the round is charged with moisture. It is uch better, at least at the North, to beel the trees. A dry, sandy place should be usen for the purpose, and care be taken fill in thoroughly around the roots.

sigs are frozen. Those wanted for use du the winter for grafting are best packed boxes of saw dust, slightly damp as it nes from the mill, and kept in the cellar. mee to be kept until spring may be reach of the in a well drained place.

assort into bundles, and pack with saw

plants will need some kind of protec-There is no better covering than s, which should not be put on until the nd begins to freeze.

Flower Garden and Lawn. ther up all stakes not needed mo

llises, and garden furniture of all ds and put under cover. Remove all and have everything in neat or-

one whenever the ground in in a suita It would have been better to have done erlier. If gladiolieses have not

on up, do it before the ground freezes, an lillies and others are quite hardy. desired, they may be moved now. of all sorts will flower all the better rysanthemius will need care, or they

break down in heavy rains. When se which have bloomed in pots are out flower, they should be cut back and red it the cellar, Rosei - In dry soil the tender kinds may

kep through the winter by laying them ml covering with earth, over which Protection o half-hardy shrubs is best trans of cedar or evergreen boughs,

ad other spiry Junipers should of run around them to keep them shent out of shape by a weight in pits and cellars needs to be kept

may be. Avoid dampaess and dry as possible, without fajury to

the Horticultural Department. ath should see everything well r quarters. Not that the year's losed by any means, for the work of the ordered by any means, for the work of the ordered stand gardener is that ever beganing, never-neuting kindl that here is dways something which may be dvantagously done, even in winter, if the reather wil allow of out-door operations, merican griculturalist.

Useful Receipes. FEVER IN ANIMALS,-When your animal as a fever all stimulating articles are to be avoided. Bleeding to produce the circula-tion; purging for removing irritating substances from the bowels; cooling drinks to to allay thirst and supply diseased secre-tions; rest and quiet to tone down the system, are what common sense would seem to dictate, and what nature would seem to require. This is safer than to cram the ani-

and owners of animals will heed the admonition here given. RHEUMATISM IN COWS .- The treatment of rheumatism should consist in placing the animal in a moderately warm place, and giving diet of a generous character. In cases where the pain is severe the tincture of aconite in twenty drop doses may be given with advantage. Friction to the joints will be found beneficial; and, where much swel-ling exists, the liniment of ammoni may be rubbed in daily. Cooling applications do not seem to sait this compalaint. The substract not seem to suit this complaint. The enlargements in the joints sometimes become chronic, and should then be treated with applications of the tincture of idoine

the animals with comfortable quarters bleed freely and administer the following: Take Epsom salts, one ounce; linseed oil, one ounce; gentian, one drachm; ginger, one scruple; warm warter two ounces. For a lamb give half this amount, but to a full grown sheep the entire quantity. Foment grown sneep the entire quantity. Foment the abdomen with warm warter—a lamb, in fact, may be placed altogether in a warm bath. In cases of recovery a change of food must be afforded, and a short, sweet pasture should be preferred.

the Southern Cullicator writes: "I had a horse affected last spring with the itch. I bled him freely, and then gave him a teaspoonful, every other may, of a mixture of equal portions of sulphur and antimony. At the end of a week the sores had disappeared, SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES-Those

keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and it will keep their hair short and fine. It will prevent bots, colic. etc. A little ground sulphur in two or three weeks, is also beneficial. All INTERFERING IN HORSES,-To prevent

Some one says: Keep a cup of molasses at the barn in the season of the year when it is needed, and apply it to the teats occasionally. It is a sure preventive as well as

### Forest Trees.

Now is the time to save seed and nuts to plant next spring. The black walnut is most valuable trees to plant. covered with leaves, corn-buts, or any such thing, and let them freeze and thaw till spring, and plant. Chestnuts should be saved in clean sand, a little moist, in a box. and buried in the surface of the ground, where they will freeze.

We at the West do not like the yellow

locust; the borers or worms cat the trees and concert purposes. The black Astrach and destroy them. But the best of all form an forms a most distinguished street gar est trees to plant is the European larch. It is the principal tree planted in Europe for timber; it is the most lasting for posts; it used for ship timber, wagons and carts, hay racks, ladders, and the many such uses constantly wanted on the farm, besides railroad ties, telegraph poles, &c.

Timber should be planted thickly togeth-

er, that it may grow tall and straight; then thin out for poles as the trees grow. Our Western farmers are beginning to set the European larch. They are mostly ted from the old country when one and two years old. But we should be very careful who imports them; it is simply a matter of life and death with them. My neighbor got them through the wrong importers, and none of them grew. I set 25,000 obtained through the right importers, and they all grew. Persons accustomed to handling nursery stock are the right ones to apply to The wood and root of the larch, like the evergreens, contains a resiny substance, the root. Apply to some good aurseryman who deals in evergreens, and apply now this fall, and you will be likely to get them in the spring. The larch starts its growth very early in the spring, and it must be set out early .- Germantown Telegraph.

Does Deep Plowing Pay! It seems that there are intelligent practi cal agriculturists who still have their doubts. A year or so ago, David Pettit of New Jersey, wrote a letter to the American Institute mer's Club, New York, the professed object of which was "to demonstrate that deep plowing and sub-soiling are of doubtutility." In the discussion which followed the reading of this letter, stories were told of Southern farmers who had ruined their lands by deep plowing. One of these cases, or a similar one, is thus narrated by a rrespondent of the Southern Cultivator:
"Mr. Furse, of Barnwell County, S. C., had

field of good sandy land on which his overseer undertook to make a crop. He put his plows in, breaking as deep as possible. A splendid crop was the result, said that Furse's land was entirely ruined The overseer had killed the hen that laid the golden egg, and bartered his land for a single crop. That man could not again get employment anywhere in that neighbor-The same witer presents another case

of ruinous deep plowing as follows:
"Mr. A. S. Jones had a field of fine oak
and hickory land, close soil, with clay subsoil, near Herschman's Luke, on the Savan nah River. He, being a gentleman of exten sive information and ample fortune, resolved to introduce the innovation of deep plowing with sub-soiling. He broke up his land, with the most improved sub-seile to the depth of, perhaps, ten or twelve inch-

es. There came on a wet spell of long duration; the ground was level; the rain beat, and the waters saturated it time came on, his neighbors were laving of and planting all around him, but never could that field be traversed again, during that spring, by horse or ox. It bogged out of sight! It was not planted at all, and tall saplings now sing their old-field symphonics

Give air whenever the temperature will llow, and in green-houses use fire heat when absolutely necessary. Plants that are only to be kept from frost, without regard to bloom, may have the house as cool as 40, or 35 degrees, but flowering plants require a temperature of 60 degrees.

Bulbs.—Bring those potted early into a warm place, provided the pots are well filled

with roots. Camellias .- Syringe frequently. red spider attacks them, remove the infested ones, and use redoubled care in showering. Climbers.—Tropeolums, Lophospermums, Maurandias, and other soft wooded climbers,

grow rapidly from cuttings, and may be useful in decorating the green house.

Hanging Baskets.—Those in dwellings are apt to suffer for want of proper watering. If the basket is of wire or other open work, the best way to water it is to set it in a pail or tub of water until the earth is thoro

oaked through.

Ley has its appearance, as well as its health much improved by an occasional washing of the leaves

als.—Where there is room a stock of annuals should be sown. Sweet Alyssum. Candytuft, and Mignonette, are useful to add to boquetts; and Lobelias, Nenophilas, etc., soon make fine specimens if well grown.

Funigate.—The green-bouse should be well smoked with tobacco ouce or twice a week, to keep the green fly in check. It is | co, California, burst a few days ago, and best done at night. Window plants should be placed in a box or under a barrel and smoked if this insect molest them.

### FASHIONS.

THE CLOSE OF THE PRUIOD is the coat to all intents and purposes. The most fashionable styles, as developed by the approach of the colder season, is, as atated in a previous letter, the popular Redingote, or riding coat, handsomely cut in the figure, and ornamented with revers broad cuffs The cost, when made in velvet, is cut with

trimmed with black lace at the waist and across the shoulders, terminating in a cascade, or series of loops or bows, in the center of the back. The skirt is lined with white satin, and the garment when com-plete is called a Marquist coat.

Another very handsome and more useful velvet cloak is made almost exactly like a gentleman's dress coat, only lappels are rather narrow, and are turned back in rerers, over a round paniered upper skirt. This cloak has the advantage: that the skirt and coat are separate from each other, and

can be worn together or separate. The cardinal shape is revised in some of the handsomest cloaks, with the addition of a broad, loose flap at the back, trimmed with fabulous lace, which also forms a border to the bottom of the garment.

Quite a change has been effected this eason by the use of heavy ribbed silk upon loth and velvet cloaks, as trimmings. The cloth and velvet cloaks, as trimmings. The effect is exceedingly good; infinitely better than flimsey fringe and coarse gimp apon such heavy and costly materials. Recers and cuffs, both of cloth and velvet cloaks are faced with silk, and these facings are edged with a narrow double quilling of the une: this constitutes all the trimming with the exception of buttons.

The "mantle" cloak can be obtained in arious materials-velvet, cloth and Scotch plaid, but is generally made to complete suits, and in colder weather require a wrap of some kind over it, unless made of ver thick material. It is of the round mantle shape, drawn at the back with a belt and sash bow, and forms sleeves which are some thing cut up and trimmed so as to form : model, something like an Hungarian. For wraps, besides the water-proof, which are more comfortable and protective than ever before, there are Scotch circulars, trim-

ever before, there are Scotch circulars, trim-med with fringe, containing the colors of the plaid and Holland plaids or scarf, ar-ranged as a hood at the back, and generally with a corner thrown over the left shoulder. Opera sacks and loose or neglige style gen-crally, are made of soft white velvet plush or heavy clesh, or of white Astrachan fur, heavily fringed with goats hair; the latter are worn with muff to match, and are very fashionable for matinees, day receptions concert and other dressy, but not "full dress

For opera wear there is very pretty new which has a bood, crosses in front, and is carried to the back, and rounded tabs to the sides, forming an ornament to a plain dress. It is cut out with points upon the edge, and bound with blue or scarlet satin, Mme, Demorest has the pattern of this and many other Parisian novelties, including the Metternich" mantle, so that ladies can get them for a trifle and make them up out

### NEW WINTER FURS.

The popular styles this season, apart from which always leads, are black of with goat's hair, with muff to match, constitute the most useful and economical set of fors which have been seen for a long time.

The white Astrachan cloaks, as I have resarked before, are fashionable for matine ent, but should always be worn with nuff to match. There are also collars bordered with a deep tringe, which, with the muff, constitutes a bandsome and inexpenave set for those who dont want a clos An ordinary cloak, with muff, costs fifty dollars; a collar, with muff, in black or white Astrachan, cost fifteen or twenty dol

season finer than any ever displayed before, the surface of which has the appearance of satin moire. At first sight one would think satin moire. At first sight one would think that the fur had been pressed by art and machinery into these beautiful designs; but, in reality, it is the natural appearance of a very young or still-born animal, and the

nents are, therefore, considered very hoice and very rare. Mink is reduced in price from former sea ons, and a very good set can now be ob-ained at from forty to fifty dollars. Ermine is, as usual, regarded as the dress ur. Children's sets are composed either of

mine, chinchilla or squirrel fur. Chin chilla, is the softest and prettiest for very little girls. The sets consist of straight collar and pocket muff, ornamented with the head of the animal.

There are also sets of Astrachan, consisting of cape, collar and muff, the price of which is twelve dollars.

ORNAMENTAL NOTHINGS Rich chenille fringes and soft, light white feather tringes are used for trimming evening and reception dresses by ladies who are tired of lace and satin decorations; white feather fringe over white satin mauve silk or blue "glacier" satin.
White Alpaca may be trimmed with rich

white chenille fringe and white "moss" (a sort of silvery velvet plush) heading. Black fans with over-tips and gold moun ngs are the latest Parisian styles. Very recent French novelties consist

rtmonnaies, bracelets, chatllaines, and ven earrings, ornamented with a medalion into which a minute watch, a perfect time er, is introduced With black silk toilettes, or red silk trimmed with black lace, gold jewelry, is worn

of a deep color which is called the Abbys-sinian gold. The designs are hoops and rings, or beads or horseshoes, heavily fring-Little scarlet sailor jackets are the rage now among young ladies.

Hats are more fashionable for street wear than bonnets. The high crowned Tyrolean

hats are the favorite style, in light grey or black felt or black straw bound with velvet and trimmed with a broad ribbed ribbon, a plume of short feathers, which curls over the front, and an immense jet or steel It is fashionable to attach a long gauze

veil of the color to black and grey felt hats at the bucks, and wear passed around the neck and put through in a knot on one side. An Old Mormon City in Missouri.

Last week we visited the ruins of the an ient city of the Latter Day Saints. thirty years ago the Mormons took forcible possession of a tract of land about two miles quare, situated in the bluffs of Grand river in Davies county Missouri, intending to out the city of Diamond, and in a short time had congregated several hundred devo-tees. They subsisted by depredations com-mitted upon the people of the adjacent country. From the settlers who were co-ex-istent with them we learn that the Mormons took possession of the dwellings located within their chosen spot of earth, and burned the dwellings of those in immediate proximity to them. They pretended that through revelations made to them, they knew that to be the veritable Garden Eden. That here reposed the remains of Adam. There are indeed some striking peculiarities in this spot of ground, one o the chief products of which is an endle amount of crab apples, which to them, per haps, answer to the " forbidden fruit," But of the city nothing but ruins remain. Their

# An evidence of the care used in ascertain

ing the owners and returning to them the into the treasury as funds for which no own-er could be found. — Washington. Republican.

One of the centrifugal drying pans of the Golden Gate Sugar Refinery at San Francis-

# CORRESPONDENCE.

We are not responsible for the views of Correspondents. All Communications intended for publica

tion must be accompanied by the name of the author. The name will not be published unless by request-but we require it as a guarantee of good faith.—Editor of STANDARD.

"The Train Has Arriv." To-day's mail (Nov. 6) has brought me sundry copies of the very labored and idiosyncratic address of President Smith, of the North Carolina Railroad, to the stockholders, in which he attempts so inde-fatigably to throw dust into their eyes and nake it appear that the efforts to the road was a natural and proper affair. It is not the most remote purpose of mine to take issue with the President on the contents of his latest literary progeny, but as he has seen fit to give me more share of his appreciative attentions it may be proper to set myself right on the points where assailed. The *President* wishes to throw the cause of my absence from that now known to have been important meeting on myself. I knew it was the regular bi-monthly meeting and was notified.

1. I was aware that the by-laws provided

for this meeting, but I also knew the by-laws were not above the power the President claimed to vary them and postpone regular 2. Since I have been a Director in every

case of a regular meeting I have been notifled and expected such notice this time, and not receiving it naturally supposed that by authority there was another postponement. 3. I did receive a notice several days after the appearance of the editorials in the STANDARD and Sentinel referring to my absence. I wish to say here that Mr. Stagg, Secretary of the company, I am satisfied, did his duty in the matter, and it never occurred to me that he was to blame for my not get ting the notice. I do not pretend to account for the fact that it took this notice about twenty days to reach me this time, and in this case only, and when it did come it had 1. The President further states that I am opposed to the lease of the Road, but would

I have opposed the alienation of the road under any form, believing it to be a valua-ble property which could not be let or sold to other parties without damage to the State,

and opposed its sale in the General Assembly last winter.

2. But if the State and the stockholders cannot keep it-if it must be parted with, noiens voices, then I am in favor of a sale-a fair public sale after due notice has been given. I am opposed to peddling so great State interest out in this small secret manner. If the State has no one man who can manage the road successfully, then let her get all she can in a sale open to all parties, If this miserable lease is perpetrated on the people, it will be a matter of regret with me that I did oppose its sale last session of the eneral Assembly.
3. I could be no party to this transaction

because as a Director on the part of the State I was not appointed to lease it. The State nor the stockholders in arrogance in me, unmoved and unsolicited, to alienate so great a property without even condes ending to consult them or let them know of such intention. To me this savors of presumption if it do not have

other conceivable cause.

Not believing in the infallibility of figires it is not worth while to analize them; the joint product of the President, his Secretary and the Attorney for the Company. Neith-er will I allow myself to speak of the unparallelled proceedure of parties transcend-ing the purport of their appointment and yet the strangest thing of all was, that after this lease a finger should be pointed at "a ring." Lord! what is man? It was only however to show why I was not at the Directors meeting. Even the notice did not say it would be an important one. Also to would favor its sale. G. WM. WELKER.

# For the Standard.

torneys.

Judge Settle and the Rocking am At-Mr. Eprion: I shall be brief, since I know that so much has been said in the matter of the bench and bar (!) by interested parties, that the public car is wearied and that it is but a thankless task even to correct a misrepresentation; but the double column communication in the Sentinel, of the 30th uit., with the above caption, and the note on page 33 of a pamphlet recent'y issued by certain Attorneys, animadverting ssued by certain Actorneys, animatering specially upon the conduct of Mr. Justice Settle, really deserves a passing notice, since the matter has assumed historical proportions in the opinion of the "lover of civil liberty." This trouble would have been spared me however, had the reviewers or the double barreled correspondent aforesaid taken suf-ficient pains to make themselves acquainted with the true facts of the case; and I must here confess my surprise that even in so grave a document as the pamphlet, which appeals to the tribunal of public sentiment against the Supreme Court, one of its Jus-fices should have been condemned upon a total misapprehension of the facts. Surely here is matter for interrogation.

this question, I present a copy of the pro-ceedings in the matter referred to, simply premising that the paper was read by Mr. Justice Settle from the Bench, and filed with the other papers in the case with the Superior Court Clerk of Rockingham county, where it has always been open to the inspection of even the most solemn of the solemn protestants, to all the Solomonic reviewers, and also to the gentleman who wields the double-barreled blunderbuss in the Daily Sentinel.

The following is the copy of the paper Inded to above: State

### Patrick Simpson, Thos, Hutson and Zan Barham.

T. W. Patterson, the Sheriff of Rocking-

ham, having returned this warrant, endorsed "executed by arresting Patrick Simpson Thomas Hutson and Zan Barham," and having them before me, Thomas Settle, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, at Wentworth, on the 2nd day of August, A. D., 1869, Messrs. Jno H. Dillard, A. M. Scales, and J. I. Scales, Attorneys, &c., presented themselves as Coun sel for the prisoners. Thereupon they were reminded by the Court that their names appeared to be attached to a paper styled "The selemn Protest," &c., which in substance Court, singly and en masse, had so demeaned themselves during thelate political struggles, as to unfit them to hold the scales of j and that the wavering balance would slinke in their hands so as to serve their fellowpartizans &c. That this charge applies to he Justices when sitting en masse as a St preme Court, and also to a Justice when situpon him by law. That they had doubtless seen the action of the Supreme Court in the case of B. F. Moore, Esq., and others, and that their answers had been accepted as sufficient in that Court: and doubt less any one of the Justices would regard their answers in that Court, as sufficient to entitle them to appear before a single Jus-tice. That answers filed before a single Jus-tice and approved by him would entitle the respondents to appear before such Justice, and could also be forwarded by him to the

respondents so desired.

That it was the duty of Attorneys to uphold the arm of the civil magistrate, and they failed to do so, and on the cor

# lard, Scales and Scales had filed no answers

at all to the rule of the Supreme Court served on the protesting lawyers.

Next, that Mr. Justice Settle informed them that if they would file a satisfactory answer under the rule of the Supreme Court, (similar to Mr. Moore's, for instance,) in that Court, it would be satisfactory to him, and they could be heard in his Court. Next, that the Justices of the Supreme

Court had not only been attacked en masse, but singly, also; and as Messrs. Dillard, Scales and Scales had filed no answer in the Supreme Court, they could not appear before him, sitting singly, until they did so, or file an answel in his Court, satisfactory to him sitting singly in his magisterial capa-

Next, that such answers would be forwarded to the Supreme Court, if they desired.

Next, that Messrs. Dillard, Scales and Scales, after this statement by Mr. Justice Scales, failed to file satisfactory answers either to the rule of the Supreme Court or to the rule of Mr. Justice Settle's Magisterial Court, and thus disabled themselves by their

own contumacy.

It is also evident that the reviewers of Judge Settle's conduct never troubled themselves very much with attempting to learn what the true ruling in this case was; and that "the lover of civil liberty," in the arder of his admiration for the coy goddess, has even surpassed them in ignorance or catelessness, since he came to oscillate be-tween Rockingham and Caswell counties, as to a choice of the locality where the events did actually occur. But love is ever blind; in order to set him straight I will inform him again that it is Rockingham and not Caswell county. However, if he is not satisfled, he can load one barrel of his blunder buss with Rockingham and the other with Caswell and thunder away, until he is suffi-

ciently amused. How much comfort the protesting attor-neys, who have failed to answer in other parts of the State, can draw from the quoted cases of Tillinghast, Austin and Bradley, and the opinions of Marshall and Gibson, I do not know, but they are heartily welcome to it all. They will never be able to set Tar river afire, if they stay where they are. And those who have answered will find it to be an uppleasant job for them to reconcile the conduct of Messrs. Dillard and the Scales, to their own, but I will not press them too hard, since it really does seem as true of the protesting lawyers as of the Romish clergy, "that if you offend one Monk, all the cowls will flutter as far as Rome."

PUBLIUS. Rockingham County, Nov. 3rd, 1869.

For the Standard. The National Labor Convention. Pursuant to a call previously issued, a meeting was had in the Court House on Monday evening, Nov. 8th, 1869.

The meeting was called to order by J. H. Harris. J. H. Harris.

Handy Locket, Esq., was called to the
Chair, and John J. Sawyer elected Secre-

Mr. Harris was called upon who forward and explained the object of the meeting, pressing upon the colored mechan-ics and laborers the vast necessity and importance of their speedy organization, allu-ding briefly to the present condition of the colored people of the South, and urging the expediency of the representation of the interests of the working classes of the South Washington, on the first Monday of Decem

ber next. the Secretary, when Mr. Harris introduces the following resolutions which were unani-mously adopted: Resolved. That we heartily endorse the call for a National Labor Convention of the

the City of Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in December, 1869.

Resolved, That in our judgment the intersts of the entire laboring classes of the Mulford, while riding in the Southside train from Patchogue, L. L. gave up a part of his country demand that the colored labor of the entire country should be thoroughly seat to a young woman in deep mourning and carrying a babe in her arms. She sooi organized.

Resolved, That it is with great pleasu that we endouse the action of the Nationa Labor Convention which met in Philadelphia August 16th, 1869, which was composed of white men, yet admitted colored delegates to seats: very justly making merit a qualif-cation, instead of color.

On motion a committee was appointed to recommend the number of delegates neces-sary to represent the interests of the working Convention. The comm tree reported that in their opinion two delegates were suffi-

The report of the Committee was unani usly adopted, when Hon, J. H. Harris and Stewart Ellison, Esq., were unanimously lected as delegates to the National Conven-Appropriate speeches were made W. Brothe, J. R. Caswell and others. On motion the proceedings of the meeting

vere ordered to be published in the Raleigi laily papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned. HANDY LOCKET, President J. J. SAWTER, Secretary.

### Heroism of a Boy. A resident of Knight's Landing sends us the following account of an act of juvenile

farm of Phillip Prather, on the Sacramento river, about two miles above Kuight's Land-ing, and finding only a small boy at the muse (a son of Prather's,) who, upon seeing strangers approach, went into the house and locked the door. The men demanded admittance, and threatened to kill him if he did not open the door and give them what money was in the house. The boy went up money was in the house. The boy went up states ostensibly to get the money, but in stead he brought down a loaded rifle and told them to leave or he would shoot. One of the men told him he could not do it, and they then attempted to break in the door with citibs, when the boy aimed at the larger of the two, through the window and shot. The result he does not know as the fellow, halloed and ran away. The boy thinks he hit his man a center shot. The little fellow is only 11 years of age, and his nother was at Knight's Landing trading Mr. Prather is at present in the East, - Wood land (Cal.) Democrat.

at palvall Contra smothered to Death-Melancholy End of

a Drankard's Career.

There have, during the past two weeks been wonderful proofs of the demoralizing effect of strong drink. Its peralcious influ ence led one man to shoot and kill his wife; another to stab his life long companion nine times with an ice pick, drag her out of bed y the hair, and the third to accidently kill imself. A man named McGill, residing at Carter's creek, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, got beastly drunk, Tuesday night, ratired to bed, covered his head over with He was found dead Wednesday morning, with the blankets clinging closely is head. His only fault seems fluence of which he was unable to resist.

# Faneral of William C. Culyer. The funeral of Major William Clarendon Culyer, of the United States army, took place yesterday, from the residence of Col. R. A. Wayne, at 12 o'clock M. The pall bearers

Wayne, at 12 o'clock M. The pall bearers were Col. Livingston, Captain Chester, Captain Hobbs and Lieutenant Clark, of the L. S. army, and Captain Geo. A. Nichols, John Williamson, Ir., George W. Owens and E. C. Anderson, Jr., citizens of Savannah. The remains were escorted to their final resting place in Lahred Grove Cometery by a company of United States solders from Ogle-thorpe Barracks under the command of Maj. Callahan, and followed by a very large pro-cession of, relatives and friends,—Sarannah

when they failed to do so, and on the contrary acted in such a manner as to paralyze it, and to bring the authority of any Court or magistrate into contempt, such Court or magistrate should not permit them to appear and exercise the privilege of Attorneys.

Messrs. Diliard, Scales and Scales, failing to file satisfactory answers, were informed by the Court that they could not be heard.

(Signed) Thos, Settle, A. J. S. C.

The first point to note is that Messrs. Diliard.

The first point to note is that Messrs. Diliard the property of the contract of th

A Man's Hend cut off and put on Anoth-A Man's Head cut off and put of Another Than's body—He Recovers.

On the 18th of April, 1868, in the prison of Viharico (Province of Minas Geraes) in Brazil, two men named Averio and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors, in the interior of the prison. Dr. Lorenzoy Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electric ity, applied to physiology his surgical. amist in New York, and Consternation of his several wives.

This morning, remarks the New York Commercial of yesterday afternoon, a man of polygamous proclivities was arrested by Officer McConnell, of the Sixteenth precinct on a charge of bigamy, a charge which was abundantly proven. The number of wives the fellow possesses is four although the law would limit him to one. It appeared from the exidence that this man Roger O'Conner. would limit him to one. It speared from
the evidence that this man, Roger O'Conner
by name, was married on the 30th of last
March to Mary Mooney then a chambermaid
at the St. Cloud Hotel. The auntuals were
celebrated at the Church of St. Vincent de
Paul, by the Rev. H. Eufout, the pastor.
Not content, an the 18th of the present month he was again married at the same place by the same pastor, to Catharine Carry. To show the fellows heartlessness, may state that one ring was made to ceve both wives he having homowed it After the last marriage the parties went to the residence of the bride's uncle, No 451 West Eghteenth street, while the first wife till pursued the quiet tenor of her way at the St. Cloud Hotel. Alas! for human hapoffices, however; last evening while quietly promenading Mrs. O'Conner, Mrs. O'Conner No. 1 made her appearance on the opposite ide of the street, and asked Mrs. O'Conner

"Your husband!" quoth Mrs. O'Conner, o. 2. "Wity, he's mine."
"Devil a oit!" said No. 1, "he's mine." "If you are not my husband," said No. 1,-This was a poser, and as O'Conner was not ready with an answer to the conundrum c found himself in a delimma, the result of which was made apparent this morning when he was arraigned at Jefferson Market, and committed for trial. The scene in the court was pathetic in the extreme when his record victim took the wedding ring off her nger and handed it to the first wife. All

other's arms. The scamp has two more wives living one Eleventh street and the other in Ireland.

the spectators were moved almost to tears, and the two deceived women wept in each

Dyspeptic Epitaph-" Died of a Frying Pan." Died of a frying pan," is the epitaph hich the Columbus Ga., Enquirer says ap ropriately belong to the grave yards of onsands of Southern people, on account of the manner of preparing food in that

"His standard food is a piece of bacon-fried; the fat taken and with flour or meal mixed into a heavy mass and consigned to the inevitable frying pan, and out comes a lump of leathery-booking something which stomach of an orstrich could not digest. Give him a chicken what does he do with it? Cuts it up, and into the frying pan it goes; after being slowly simmerred until s: after being slowly simmer land, it is put into a deep dish and gresse poured over it, and what is not seaked up in chicken is made way with by soaking his frying pan bread in it. Give him a rich, juicy steak, and into the frying pan it goes, and is slowly simmered and simmered until up knife will out it and them. y bread, soaked in the remaining fat afficient to afford a wholesome meal for French artisan's family, is by the frying pan process rendered not only barely enough for one man, but converted into a slow poison and a trightful source of disease. a day passes but some poor sufferer applie all ich relief I am unable to give without at entire change in his or her habits, and, un es such change is effected, whose appr epitaph will be-Died of a Frying

Child Theft - A new Phase of Servantgal-A distressing story of a "servant's revenge" comes from a quiet part of Berkshire, Eng-land. Lieutenaut-Colonel Hickie had a nurse in his family named Elizabeth Barry. She ened to have revenge. One day, during the nurse disappeared, taking with her her em-ployer's youngest child, a girl 17 months old. The parents were thrown into a dreadful state of grief as night came on and their child was not brought back. From that thay no tidings have been heard of nurse or child. The detectives were set to work, but Col. Hickie writes to the papers to enlist off-made detectives who may be found in the fathers and mothers of England. They alone can only conceive the awful agony we suffer, as one said day after another passes away, and our hopes of ever seeing our dear child are still deferred." In case the woman may have escaped to this country, we append the Colonel's description of his little

girl: The distinctive mark on her face, the mole on the right side of her upper lip, the peculiar blue vein (a birth mark) under the left eye of our child, and the deep dimplain her chin, all lead us to hope for a speedy recovery of our lost one, if we could o core the eyes and hearts that would wate for her everywhere. To thee as our last, our highest hope under God, a bereaved father now appeals, and awaits in deep suspense the result."

### Desperate Wicked Act-Three Boys Hold a Pourth over the Fire

We have heard of an act perpetrated on the 29th instant, near this borough, which surpasses in cool ferocity and fiendishness anything that ever took place in this county. It seems that on that day, three boys, belong ing to this borough or Mt. Carbon, it is not vet definitely known, went out on the road between this borough and Cressona, until they had reached a point about a mile above Hillside. About a quarter of a mile from the house of a laborer, named Hornickel, several children were playing, among them his son Frederick, between eleven and twelve years of age. The boys when they reached this spot built a fire, seized and dragger Frederick to it and, most horribly, to state held the little boy over it until he was acfound the injured boy was in a terrible con-dition, and it is feared that he is burned internally by inhaling the flames. He has not the following concerning the effect of the been able to talk since the occurrence, and Pacific Railroad on the climate of the is in a critical condition. We understand that the motive for the inhuman act is sup posed to have been revenge for information that Frederick had given of some boys who had recently relibed a neighbor's spring house. One arrest has been made, and after a partial hearing before Squire Fraily, the accused was held for a further hearing on

Wednesday next .- Pottaville Minera Journal. Horrible Accident-A Man Killed in Threshing Machine. The South Bend, Indiana, Reporter states that a frightful accident occurred at Rolling

Prairie on Monday last, the facts of which

are as follows: A number of lands were engaged threshing wheat at the farm of Mr. Brown, the machine being set in the barn. John Nickols, son-in-law of Mr. Brown, and son of Mrs. Clark of New Carliste, was stationed in the back bolt to pitch sheaves down to the feeder. While engaged in his duties he made a mis-step and fell headlong from the loft, his head striking the cylinder, which w s going at full speed. He was instantly drawn into the machine head first, and in less time than it takes to tell it, his head and upper portion of his body was reduced to a shapeless, unrecognizable mass by the teeth of the cylinder and concave. The sight is said by those who witnessed it to have been

iopical water...

persons of both sexes, and while there she was forced to endure the immoral embraces. The mate of a ship. On Wednesday the succeeded in making her escape and went to the Fourth present station house and stated the circumstances. Captain Allare detailed officers Kerns and Mahoney to investigate the matter, and while they were watching there yesterday morning for the arrival of the woman of the house, a pretty English girl, who had only recently arrived and met in the same way at Castle Garden by the woman, came to the house and said by the woman, came to the house and sai that she had been brought there by the wo that she had been brought there by the wo-man and engaged as a servant. The offi-cers told her the character of the house, and her indignant surprise was very great. She was present at the examination yesterday, and told the story of her fortunate escape-from this den of infamy. The woman was committed to naswer for the petty largeny, the evidence of hiring for the purpose of de-filement not being regarded as strong enough for conviction.—New York Herald, Oct. 24.

Shall Lunation be Killed. A remarkable proposition has been made in England. It is proposed to kill lunatics. We are told that the proposition is limited to criminal lunatics, and the ground upon which this novel and extraordinary idea, is which this novel and extraordinary idea is hased is mercy. One of the leading English papers makes it and asks: "In it, or is it not a false sentiment of mercy, to persist in keeping them alive when we are compelled, in self-defense, to deprive them of everything which makes life valuable, or even codurable. Since they can be cured neither of their wickedness nor of their disease, and exist as centers of moral infection and causes of crime, violence misery, and danger to all around, would it not be better and wiser to put them out of the way altogether. of the manner of preparing food in that part of the country. The editor says of the Southern man:

"His standard food is a piece of bacon fried; the fat taken and with flour or meal mixed into a heavy mass and consigned to law ; that the hand of affliction m with the hand of the executioner; that the feelings of humanity are not to be outraged by the sight of lunatics. This is indeed the climax of dilettanteism, and a strange use of mercy. After this we may expect to hear that persons bent upon suicide by reason of inability to bear up under misfortane, upon making affidavit to that effect themselves, or any ane else doing it for them, shall sither be entitled to be put to death by the proper offices of the law, or condemned to it, as the case may be.

The National Bank System.

The Comptroller of the Currency, I Mr. Hulburt, in his next report to the Se tary of the Treasury and to Congress, will give an elaborate statement of the working of the national bank system. He has ad-dressed a similar letter to all the national banks in the country, requesting such infor-mation as the following: A statement of the number and amount of loans made diring a given period, the rate of interest, the average length of time of the loans, the net profits of each institution, expense, includ-ing salaries, taxes and other incidentals; also, dividends and such other statistical information as will furnish data on which to form an opinion of the practical working of national banks. On the subject of supplying increased banking facilities to the West and south, the comptroller will probably re-commend the removal of all restriction on the banking system on these two conditions: First, authorize the unlimited establishment of new banks on a gold basis; second, su-thorize new banks with a circulation in greenbacks, to be issued in the same proportion that the new national bank notes are

Carrying a Rifle Ball in One's Head for Five Years. mner M. Bolton, of the Eleveni Infantry, at the battle of Bermuda Hundreds, was hit by a ball over the right eyebrow, which penetrated the orbit and destroyed the sight. The wound was probal, but no ball could be found, so it was allowed to heal up. Ever afterward Bolton was afflicted with exeruciating pains in one half of the head, and diziness which no medicine could relieve. He finally consulted Doctor Sanger, who was of the opinion that the bone in the back part of the orbit was injured and should be removed, or the ball was still lodged there, pressing upon the nerves and irritating the brain. A day or two since the doctor, assisted by Dr. Jewell, cut down and removed an ounce ball with a small portion of the bone attached. The bull was flattened like an old fashioned cent, and had been corroding in his head for five years. Retief was im

Brigham Young claims that Polygamy is to peculiar to Mormonism: In a sermon not peculiar to Mornisaler Abraham had recently he said that Father Abraham had many wives, and he quoted many others. He said that God had never forbidden polygamy said that God had never forbidden polygamy. The Saviour never rebuked it, though surcounded by it, it was a new invention to rule out this practice of the olden time. But, said he, we are not polygamists exactly. He has children by nine wives 'But we are scaled for eternity, as it is revealed to us. He then spoke of the dreary life that must be passed through the untoldland incomprehensible period by those who have no congenial spirits 'scaled' to them. These scaled companions, beautiful angels in eternity, will make us happy in the presence of God. But Bigham didn't explain the effect upon the women. While a man has twenty wives or angels to Vhile a man has twenty wives or angels to make him happy, the poor women have only one-twentieth part of a man each to attract their attention.

Presentiment course PW Speaking of the suicide of Mr. Berry, at Manager the Sun says : On Friday last the sister of Mr. Berry called at his office about neon, and inquired for her brother. On hearing that he had not been there, she became much excited, and said that the day before, through the night and in the morning, she had fearful presentiments in regard to her brother, and they had brought her to town as she could not resist their influence, and she-insisted that some one should accompany her to his room. some one should accompany her to his room.

A friend accompanied her, and found the door locked, and the sister still insisting.

the door was broken open and on the bed lay stretched the unfortuate young man, with a pistol bullet through his head and Work for Boys, paper bes The New York Journal of Commerce, our training boys, is in favor of agriculture first, mechanical trades second, and says; "We would not train the boy to any mer-cantile business, as that department is al-ready overcrowded by the boys who are brought up to look down on manuel labor and to aim at a clerkship as the only fit am-

The London Times of yesterday, in the

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